

# JORDAN TIMES

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AMMAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1976 — JAMADI AL THANI 26, 1396

Price: 50 fils

## Indian exports increase by leaps and bounds

DELHI, June 23 (AFP). — India exported over 100,000 tons of frozen frogs' legs worth about \$6 million in 1975/76, an official press release issued today.

It was made possible, the release said, through increased efforts of the Marine Products Export Control Authority in the sophisticated U.S. market.

1, Number 202



EREMONY — King Hussein and Queen Alia are pictured laying wreath ceremony at the Lenin mausoleum in Moscow. (AP wirephoto).

## Hussein holds lengthy talks with Soviet leaders

MOSCOW, June 23 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein held talks today with President Nikolai Podgorny and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The official word on the topics they discussed came from a news agency, which said the talks covered the development of Jordanian ties and international problems.

The king told his hosts in an exchange of toasts at lunch that he was delighted with the progress of the talks.

The talks were scheduled to finish this morning, but after the meal and the king later called off a visit to the Soviet military site which he had been scheduled to visit.

The Jordanian and Soviet leaders agreed to issue a joint statement, expected when the king's 11-day visit to the Soviet Union ends Monday.

The atmosphere at the talks was friendly and businesslike, said the Jordanian and Soviet leaders.

Minister Zeid Rifai, who also holds the defence and foreign portfolios, was understood to have taken part. But it was not clear whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Zeid Ibn Shaker, was present.

The king met on Monday at the head of a Jordanian military mission. He later met a first deputy defence minister, General Kiselev, the Soviet chief of general staff.

Discussions of military matters were made in official accounts of the talks last Friday. The presence of Mr. Semyonov, chairman of the state committee on foreign economic relations, suggested that economic cooperation was in the air.

King Hussein and Queen Alia are expected to leave for Moscow tomorrow. On Saturday they fly to Sochi, on the Black Sea.

## They ponder Communist role in government

MOSCOW, June 23 (Agencies). — Italian Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer said today his party should play a role in government following the election in Italy's general elections.

He said in the first interviews after the election, he told the Italian Communist Party daily Corriere della Sera.

He said there is no way out without the strength of the Communist Party.

He was firmly rejected by the Italian Communist Party, which said it was not a party of government.

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## Egyptian, Syrian premiers lead parley in Riyadh

RIYADH, June 23 (R). — The prime ministers of Egypt and Syria arrived here today and started a conference aimed at clearing the way for a Lebanese settlement and restoring a unified Arab stand against Israel.

Mr. Mamdouh Salem of Egypt and Mr. Mahmoud Al Ayoubi of Syria were joined at the conference table tonight by the Saudi First Deputy Premier, Crown Prince Fahd, and the Kuwait Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have for several months been mediating between Syria and Egypt, who have had disagreements since Egypt signed an interim peace agreement with Israel last September.

But these issues have been overtaken by the civil war in Lebanon, and both sides now agree that Lebanon will be at the top of their agenda.

The prime ministers were originally due to meet here two months ago but the conference was postponed at the last moment because of differences over the agenda.

Today they had before them a previously agreed working paper prepared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

No details of the paper have been revealed but the Saudi Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, has said the conference would discuss ways of achieving joint Arab action.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are confident that the conference will end the war of words between Cairo and Damascus, but observers say any meaningful agreement would have to be reached at a summit meeting.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi said today that it was very unlikely Egypt would join the peace-keeping force.

He said the Egyptian position was that the peace-keeping force should be composed of Arab troops, and that Egypt would join it only if it was composed of Arab troops.

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## Left-right fighting continues in Lebanon as Beirut airport is opened to traffic

BEIRUT, June 23 (Agencies). — Beirut airport reopened today after being closed for more than two weeks.

But as the first Middle East Airlines Boeing touched down on a flight from Athens, shells were flying in other parts of the city in a battle around leftwing enclaves in rightwing and predominantly Christian suburbs, especially at the Tel Al Zaatar Palestinian camp.

Rightwing sources said yesterday there was a deliberate attempt to take over the camp, on an ill-drained hillside district which is a stronghold of commando factions overlooking rightist Beirut.

The battle around the Palestinian and leftist stronghold once again knocked out power cables supplying the Lebanese capital.

CAIRO, June 23 (R). — More Arab peace-keeping troops are on their way to Lebanon, the Arab League announced today.

The international peace-keeping force could eventually number about 6,000, an official of the pan-Arab organisation said.

Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said Sudanese troops were being air-lifted to Syria on their way to Lebanon.

A Somali force of about 100 men is also to be sent to Lebanon to help keep the peace there, Mr. Riad said.

The first contingent of the peace-keeping force, from Syria and Libya, reached Beirut two days ago, and is stationed around the city's airport, which reopened today after being closed for 16 days by the civil war.

Mr. Riad said all Lebanese factions have now agreed to have Syrian and Libyan units included in the Arab peace force in Lebanon.

He told newsmen that certain Lebanese parties had objected to Syrian or Libyan participation, but that he had "surmounted that difficulty."

Mr. Riad disclosed the latest developments concerning the peace force after reporting on them at a session of the Arab League Council held today.

He revealed that he issued instructions yesterday to send Arab military contingents to Lebanon, but they could not be carried out because Saudi Arabia believed it was necessary to appoint a commander-in-chief first and put security measures into effect.

Saudi Arabia will supply logistic support and transportation for the Sudanese and send a communications unit for liaison between the various Arab contingents and the Arab League headquarters in Cairo.

Syrian troops have begun withdrawing from Beirut airport, Said and Sofar, Mr. Riad said.

Secretary-General Riad today gave Arab ambassadors a progress report on moves to form the force.

Mr. Riad told a press conference that the envoys were given a report about the military measures taken so far, the proposed formation of the force, its logistics, and financing.

The Arab League's Assistant Secretary-General for military affairs said the force should number about 6,000.

Mr. Riad said the Sudanese troops were being air-lifted by Saudi Arabia into Lebanon. Once this was completed, the Somalis and Saudi troops would move in.

Mr. Riad said the commander of the peace-keeping force, Egyptian Major-General Mohammed Hassan Ghaneim, would leave for Lebanon once arrangements for the force were completed.

Mr. Riad said he pointed out in his report that the next step is for the Lebanese parties to start resolving their differences, as well as differences among the Lebanese and the Palestinians in Lebanon.

PLO rep in Moscow "presents credentials"

MOSCOW, June 23 (R). — Mr. Mohammed Ibrahim Al Shayer, head of the new Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mission here, today handed a message from the PLO executive on the powers of his mission to the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Reporting the event, the Soviet news agency Tass said the mission had been instituted under the committee, which formally handles relations with stateless and non-ruling Asian and African movements.

The handing over of the message to the committee's presidium appeared to be the equivalent of the ceremony in which a new ambassador presents his credentials to President Nikolai Podgorny.

Mr. Shayer arrived here on June 11, nearly two years after PLO leader Yasser Arafat reached agreement with the Kremlin to set up a representative office in Moscow.

## Israeli MPs start visit to Switzerland

BERNE, June 23 (R). — Six Israeli members of parliament arrived here today on a one-week visit during which they will meet Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Graber, the federal government announced.

A government spokesman recalled that Swiss parliamentary deputies visited Israel last year, but he said no details of the Israelis' plans were being announced for security reasons.



WILL TAKE CHARGE — This is a 1969 picture of Mr. Talcott Seeley, who has been appointed by President Ford to temporarily take charge of the U.S. embassy in Lebanon. (AP wirephoto).

which had only just resumed normal power supplies after weeks of continuing cuts.

The new destruction of cables left the capital almost deprived of electricity and the cut was expected to last for several days.

Airport officials said Middle East Airlines hoped to start regular flights to Europe, the Gulf, Amman and Cairo tomorrow.

Security was tight today along the main approach road to the terminal.

The leftwing Beirut daily Al Safir today reported that 4,000 men took part in an attack by the rightists of unprecedented ferocity on Palestinian camps in suburban Beirut yesterday.

The newspaper said 5,000 shells were fired at the Tel Al Zaatar camp.

Leaders of the Christian right, including President Suleiman Frangieh, sent a message to Egyptian, Syrian, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers meeting in the Saudi capital asking for "foreign intervention if necessary."

The message blamed the latest upsurge of hostilities, which reportedly claimed 66 lives yesterday, on the "Palestinian-communist alliance."

The message, signed by leaders of the Phalangists and Interior Minister and National Liberal Party leader Camille Chamoun, said "military aid from the brothers and friends of the Lebanese throughout the world" might be needed, but did not identify these hoped-for allies.

Premier Rashid Karami, who opposes Mr. Frangieh's action, sent a message of his own to Riyadh in his capacity as acting foreign minister.

Mr. Karami told the Riyadh meeting that to help solve Lebanon's problems, President-elect Elias Sarkis should take office. But there has been no sign here that Mr. Frangieh intends to step down before his term expires on September 23.

Through most of the 14 months of civil war, the Phalangists and National Liberals have fought shoulder to shoulder against the left and the commandos. But in the past few weeks, the Phalangists have begun frequent contacts with the Palestinians.

The Liberals said they had 600 men involved in the battles around Beirut.

(Continued on page 6)

SOLDIERS MEET — PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, left, meets in Tripoli Tuesday with the Libyan armed forces chief of staff General Jaber. (AP wirephoto).

Portuguese premier lies in coma after heart attack

LISBON, June 23 (AFP). — Portuguese Premier Jose Baptista Pinheiro de Azevedo, a candidate in next Sunday's presidential election, suffered a heart attack today and is lying in hospital in Oporto in a coma.

It was the 59-year-old premier's third heart attack, and it seemed certain to put an end to his hopes for the presidency.

If he pulls through, he will need a long convalescence — a fact which seems certain to influence voters when they go to the polls on Sunday.

A spokesman at Sao Joao Hospital, where Admiral Pinheiro was rushed after collapsing following a press conference, said the premier's condition was serious.

He had been given artificial respiration, the spokesman said, and was being watched over by a team of resuscitation specialists and a team of heart specialists. His wife was at his bedside.

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WAITING IT OUT — Hundreds of Communist Party supporters wait outside the party's headquarters in Rome Tuesday evening for final city election results to come in. (AP wirephoto).



# JORDAN TIMES

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## Opportunity knocks

The much delayed, much debated meeting of the Syrian, Egyptian, Kuwaiti and Saudi prime ministers in Riyadh today has provoked many comments about how it demonstrates once again the divisions within the Arab World. It is the general rule that non-Arab observers who take a look at the Middle East more often than not focus upon the assorted negative trends that are usually to be found, and the prevalent international view of the meeting in Riyadh is that it highlights the fundamental differences between Arab states.

We have consistently pointed out that the open quarrels to be found throughout the Arab World are generally little more than family squabbles characterised by shows of media-genic fury and bombastic rhetoric that rarely fail to win the attention of foreign observers. The Egyptian-Syrian situation today is a case in point, where tactical disagreements between brothers are blown up into historic differences of insurmountable proportions. This is untrue and unfair.

Much of the blame for the discord between Cairo and Damascus today is directly and clearly due to the post-1973 policy of Henry Kissinger, a policy whose cornerstone is the drive to forge common interests between Egypt and the United States, and thus axiomatically to create friction between Egypt and the rest of the Arab nations. We do not know what are the long-term aims of President Sadat of Egypt, but it is obvious now that he has very much lined up behind the United States and pinned his hopes on his friend Henry, inevitably injecting a new disequilibrium into the Arab World by this substantial and abrupt tilt by such a leading member of the Arab camp.

There is essentially nothing wrong if President Sadat decides to generally align himself with the United States, but the disruptive and damaging result of his suddenly throwing in his lot with Kissinger is that Egypt has effectively been neutralised as a factor in the conflict with Israel. This in turn has brought about the general disequilibrium in the forces of Arab-Israeli confrontation, and, we believe, has in large part opened the door to, among other things, the war in Lebanon.

All this can be precisely traced back to the options that Henry Kissinger saw before him in the Middle East in 1973, and which he acted upon after the October War. To view the Arab World today and complain about a state of disarray or turmoil is essentially to pay tribute to the successful implementation of short-term U.S. foreign policy goals.

It is within this context, we feel, that one should view the meeting in Riyadh. And rather than dwell upon the facile shows of discord this meeting may mirror, we feel it is more proper to appreciate the Riyadh meeting in terms of the unexplored opportunities it could herald.

Primary among these opportunities would be a decisive joint effort by Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to lend their special and substantial weight to the Arab League's peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon. It has been shown recently that serious peace initiatives in Lebanon can indeed bear fruit. The Arab League's collective initiative is in a precarious situation right now, and a timely and energetic show of support by the four nations meeting in Riyadh would be just what the doctor ordered.

On the larger level, the Riyadh meeting will not necessarily result in any dramatic announcements or breakthroughs. We would be satisfied if it would just result in a more explicit unity of purpose among the Arab powers.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Arab Press commentaries Wednesday ranged from the seminar on the pharmaceutical industry in Amman to the African foreign ministers' conference which opens in Mauritius Thursday.

Al Rai says the seminar for the pharmaceutical industry, opened by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday, is thought to be a manifestation of Jordan's successes in the development experiment as well as a manifestation of confidence in the future.

Considering the scientifically qualified people at the seminar to deal with one of the finest fields of civilisation in the service of mankind, the seminar, the paper says, is certainly a gain to this country and winsome testimony to the medical industries here.

Al Rai calls upon Arab scientists and experts in the field of medicine to apply modern technology in this industry, which should be synchronised with the policy of pan-Arab industrial integration.

On the reconciliatory meeting of the Syrian and Egyptian Prime Ministers in Riyadh Wednesday Al Shaab says that although the present gloomy Arab climate is hardly conducive for such a conference, yet "we recognise in it more than a national incentive for holding the meeting," which will also be attended by the Saudi and Kuwaiti prime ministers. The paper calls on the conferees to thrash out their differences frankly and seriously, not forgetting the common desire to restore Arab solidarity and to guard the responsibilities for the Arab future and destiny.

The paper has no doubt that a positive outcome of the Riyadh meeting will have the greatest effects on the sought-out settlement of the Lebanese crisis, and consequently will help the Arab states rally around the objective of confronting the tremendous challenges in the land of Palestine.

Also dealing quietly with the Riyadh meeting, the Damascus daily Al Baath hopes the conference will bring forth tangible and concrete results that will lay down a solid foundation for the Arab solidarity concept, and defeat the imperialist-Zionist-American designs to disrupt inter-Arab relations.

Al Baath also expects the Riyadh meeting to evaluate with appreciation the role painstakingly played by Syria on all fronts to establish security and stability in Lebanon.

Writing on the conference of the foreign ministers of the African countries due to open in Mauritius Thursday, Al Dustour thinks the conference will deal with a host of issues pertaining to the Arab-African struggles for liberation, foremost of which are Palestine, the Middle East situation, and racial colonisation in South Africa, in addition to Afro-Arab cooperation and other subjects.

Al Dustour suggests the conference this time has a special significance particularly as it comes after the severe reactions caused by the results of the Angola issue and the extensive tours of the United States secretaries of state and defence to a number of African states.

The paper expresses the hopes of the African and Arab people that the conference would succeed in keeping the African continent away from the disputes of the two superpowers, and in preserving to the continent its independent personality as a struggling power for liberation and a better life.

## Pharmaceutical meet resumes sessions

SALT. — The pharmaceutical industries seminar Wednesday resumed its meetings here for the second day running at the Al Hussein pharmaceutical plant in Salt.

A number of papers were discussed during the session. There related to veterinary medicines, pesticides, medical services and Jordan's present pharmaceutical policy.

The conferees also discussed Jordan's pharmaceutical industry, its development, and fields of co-operation therein between Jordan and other countries.

The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan, Dr. Subhi Al Kassem, stressed the need for a pesticides and veterinary medicines industry to be established in Arab countries to safeguard agriculture and animal wealth.

The Director of Industry at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Tawfiq Batarseh, outlined the five-year development projects and emphasised the investment incentives offered to foreign industries who set up here.

Mr. Rajab Al Sayed, Director of the Industrial Development Bank, reviewed the aims and achievements of the bank during the past decade, and the services and facilities it provides to encourage local industry.

## Jordanians in UAE form housing group

AMMAN. — The first housing association for Jordanians working abroad was constituted Wednesday. The association includes 275 Jordanians working in the United Arab Emirates who have settled the sum of JD425,000 as first payment for homes to be built for them in Jordan.

The project is the result of the many requests presented to Crown Prince Hassan during his Gulf tour last month by Jordanians working there who had expressed their wish to have houses of their own when they return home.

A special committee composed of representatives from the Housing Bank, Housing Corporation and Cooperatives Organisation returned here Wednesday morning after registering the association in the UAE, the Director General of the Housing Bank Zuhair Khoury said.

The committee will tour the remaining Gulf states after the summer holidays, he added, to form similar housing associations for Jordanians working in the Gulf.

## National Briefs

AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers, presided over by Acting Prime Minister Dr. Subhi Amin Amr, Wednesday held a two-hour session to discuss and approve a number of unspecified questions entered on its agenda, according to the Jordan News Agency.

AMMAN. — The Scientific Research Council Wednesday published a study on car accidents in Jordan. Prepared by the building materials centre at the Royal Society, Rohi Al Sharif, and director of traffic engineering for the municipality of Amman, Maher Nabulsi, the study outlines accident causes and suggests solutions to limit traffic accidents.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	593.0	599.0
French franc :	70.4	70.7
Swiss franc :	134.2	134.6
German mark :	129.6	130.3
Iraqi dinar :	938.0	943.0
Syrian pound :	80.8	81.2
Egyptian pound :	468.0	478.0
Lebanese pound :	116.0	116.7
U.A.E. dirham :	83.7	84.0

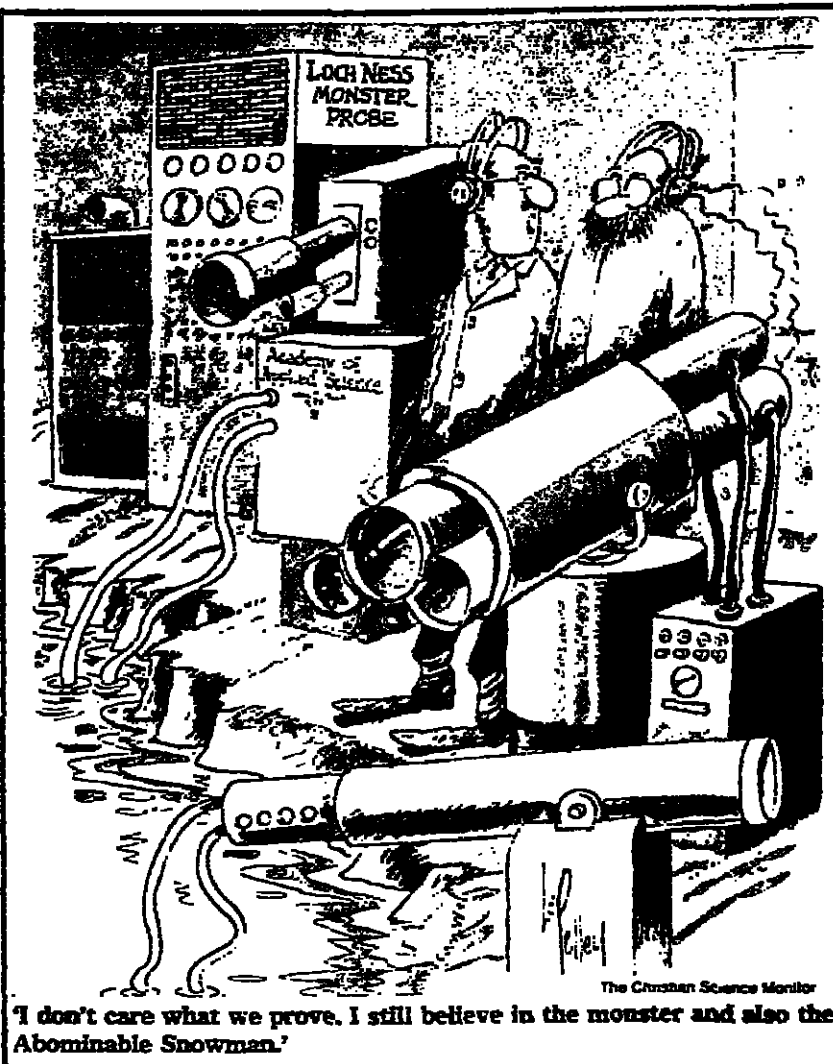
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## Muhanna Durra's art exhibition: Desert "bard" in USSR

MOSCOW. — Special to the Jordan Times

An exhibition of works by Muhanna Durra, a prominent Jordanian artist, was opened at the Museum of Oriental Art in Moscow. Displayed are 65 canvases reflecting different aspects of modern life in Jordan.

Worthy of attention is, above all, the gallery of portraits depicting the most diverse characters and human lives. Among them are present — day city intellectuals as represented by the "Portrait of My First Teachers" and "Portrait of My Friend," conveying the artist's warm love, as well as the very beautiful portrait of Madam X, a mysterious beautiful stranger full of youthful romance.

The artist conveys particularly convincingly the national character in his portraits of ordinary people from various provinces of Jordan, i.e., "Fatima," "the Bedouin," "Woman From Al Salt" and many others. The latter is particularly interesting for it shows the character of the heroine with profound expression.

Many of the works point to the artist's good sense of colour. He derives from the colour palette a wealth of shades and hues, and makes by means of colour contrasts canvases of rare beauty. Among these works is the composition "Three Figures," and the drawings "Amman" and "Desert Mirage." All these qualities can also be traced in the work "Figure in the Shade," expressively showing the small figure of a bedouin appearing in the gleam of a fire against the background of a dark southern night.

Among the displays are also landscapes — a townscape and a desert scene. In the townscape the artist's desire to romanticize the modern city and to present it as a fairy tale world from an ancient legend can be clearly seen. The same can be said about such

works as "In Old Jerusalem," "Castle," "Amman." In the latter work the city resembles a beautiful desert mirage.

Muhanna Durra has also drawn rural scenes — small settlements and villages. He can well be called a "bard" of the desert. For the European a desert sees in it countless possibilities for conveying colour and light, the finest nuances of the change from day to night.

Very poetic are also such landscapes as "Desert Mirage," "Call of the Desert" and other works devoted to this subject which is dear to the artist.

Muhanna Durra is an artist who seeks to see the world in a new way. He wants to describe his feelings from communicating with the world of nature in his own way, for which he tries to find his own means of expressing his feelings on canvas. Interesting from this viewpoint is also the very beautiful picture "Reminiscences of the Autumn" in which golden and ochre tones predominate, and an old tree with outstretched bare branches is performed in large heavy strokes.

All the works show that the artist has had a good school — he is a graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome.

Muhanna Durra is one of the initiators of the organisation of the Institute of Fine Arts in Amman. Muhanna Durra, 38, is now in the prime of his creative life and it can be said that he has already achieved a lot. His name is well known far beyond the limits of Jordan. His works can be found in many state and private collections of the world, including the Palace of the Republic in Rumania, the Emperor's Palace in Tokyo, the Palace of the Republic in Mexico and the Presidential Palace in the Philippines. This enumeration could be continued. This is the first time that Mu-

## Local economist outlines Arab unity recommendations

AMMAN. — The sixth conference of the Arab Economists Federation recently held in Rabat Morocco, has recommended the establishment of joint Arab ventures based on the complementarity of material and human resources in Arab countries, the Deputy Secretary General of the Arab Economists Federation, Dr. Oussama Al Azab, said here Wednesday. Dr. Al Azab headed the Jordanian delegation to the conference.

Major recommendations adopted by the conference, he said, in a press statement, included the following points :

Economic development in every Arab country should be worked out to facilitate future Arab economic unity. Arab oil revenues should be invested in Arab agricultural, industrial, and social projects. A new Arab pact should be drawn up by which Arab countries would vouch not to let political differences between them influence or affect economic cooperation. Guidelines should be laid down by the Arab League Economic Council and the Arab Eco-

nomie Unity Council to be set into consideration by Arab countries when drawing up their development plans; Arab states should coordinate among themselves and avoid duplication; Food production in Arab countries should be increased to make the region self-sufficient; and Arab countries should coordinate their policies to facilitate capital labour movements.

The conference was attended by representatives from Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Libya, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Arab League, the Arab Economic Unity Council, the Arab Fund Economic and Social Development and the Arab Bank for African Development.

During the conference, the Jordanian delegation presented a number of studies related to the economic integration programme between Jordan and Syria.

## Industrial free zone board to meet

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Free Zone Thursday holds a meeting at Ramtha to discuss the work accomplished to date towards the establishment of the free zone between the two countries.

Among the major subjects discussion will be the study and approval of the preliminary construction plans related to the free zone, plans drawn up by a technical committee of experts from both countries.

The zone is to occupy an area of 6,000 dunums, according to the Jordan News Agency.

The meeting, to be presided over by the zone's chairman and director general of the Syrian Free Zones Company, Dr. Taha Ba will be attended on the Jordanian side by Finance Ministry Undersecretary Yasseen Al Kayed and Aqaba free zone Director Ali Hassan.

On the Syrian side, it will be attended by Public Works Undersecretary Ragheb Aswad and Industrial Free Zone Director General Sharif Droubi.

A number of Syrian and Jordanian engineers and technicians will also participate in the meetings, which will last several days.

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## Soviet churches appeal for freedom of worship

W, June 22, (R) — Priests of six churches in the Soviet Union issued an appeal to the parliament to end what was continued persecution of Soviet believers.

5-page appeal analysing the state of religious life in the life of religious and in the private

### American men claimed agents in Moscow

OW, June 22, (AFP). — Proving that three Americans in Moscow are in the Soviet Writers' Union, the Soviet Writers' Union Literary Gazette, it was reported today.

terary Gazette already on May 25 that George of Associated Press, Chief of the New York Times, and a friend of Newsweek, directly paid by the U.S. Intelligence Agency (CIA) in subversive activities.

article was in answer to journalists who protested the previous accusation.

vant evidence, we have necessary—a dozen let Soviet citizens justify article.

ters proved that the the to obtain information of the nature" and tried to forbidden buildings te said.

ary Gazette — published dated May 24 without its author's name.

icle concluded that if caught "people cheat do not have the right ge" him to a duel "That ust pertain to card play it your swords back in this, we were not going duel with you".

lives of believers who were forced into conflict with the authorities although they were loyal citizens.

Copies of the appeal, also addressed to the World Council of Churches, were handed to western newsmen in Moscow by Dr. Igor Shafarevich, former mathematics professor at Moscow University and a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences.

Among the signatories were representatives of the officially-recognized Russian Orthodox and Lithuanian Catholic Churches, Baptists and Fundamentalist Church of Christ.

Dr. Shafarevich, himself a Russian Orthodox believer said the appeal was believed to be the first ecumenical document issued by Soviet Christians who do not accept the state's contention that there is complete freedom of religion in the Soviet Union.

The appeal said the situation of the churches today was in many ways worse than during the rule of Josef Stalin, who died in 1953.

"It is amazing that the general changes in the country after the death of Stalin, which led to liberation from terror and oppression in many spheres of life, left the position of religion completely untouched," the document said.

"In fact, the reverse happened," it added. "It was precisely in this period that the mass closing of churches swept across the country and especially discriminatory laws were introduced."

Although atheists were allowed to broadcast their views at the expense of the state "believers do not have the guaranteed right of reply to their propaganda, even at their own expense," the appeal declared.

All churches, even officially-recognized ones, had to obtain official permission for meetings but this did not apply to other public organisations, it added. Believers were also prevented from educating their children in the religious spirit.

The compilers of the appeal said they did not expect immediate understanding from the authorities.

But our sense of responsibility before the country and history encourages us to express our views in the hope that our word will be heard — if not now then before it is too late," they said.

### Only EEC big four invited to western economic summit

THE HAGUE, June 23 (AFP) — The European Economic Community (EEC) will definitely not be represented at the western economic summit in Puerto Rico, diplomatic sources said here today.

The five smallest EEC countries, annoyed that the four biggest ones agreed to go to the summit on June 27 and 28 without consulting them, had proposed that the EEC as a whole be represented. A plan for sending EEC representative commission President Francois-Xavier Ortoli and current council of ministers chairman Gaston Thorn, Premier of Luxembourg, was discussed inconclusively at an EEC ministerial meeting in Luxembourg on June 18.

However in particular rejected an idea on making an institution of sending the EEC President and Chairman to such summits, the sources said.

France also objected to have the big four — Britain, West Germany, Italy and France — consult on economic policy with the other five before the summit, the sources said.

At the close of the Luxembourg meeting, EEC sources said France was unwilling to make a commitment to consult the EEC member governments prior to future economic summits, and that the smaller governments said there was no use in sending Mr. Ortoli and Mr. Thorn in that case.

The big four of the EEC and Japan and Canada were invited by U.S. President Gerald Ford to the Puerto Rico summit.

## Fish in the Moskva River



Moscow anglers can now take a big catch of bream, roach, pike-perch and even eels all along the stretch of the Moskva River, both in the centre of the city and where it flows past new housing suburbs. Fish have reappeared in the river following its regular cleaning.

Moscow, the Soviet Union's capital with a population of seven and a half million, was founded on the Moskva River more than eight centuries ago. In olden times, this was a full-flowing and unpredictable river which flooded up to the Kremlin walls. But the river became shallow after the forests in its upper reaches had been cut. The inflow of clean Volga and fresh reservoir water did not help.

A survey carried out in the sixties showed that its bed was

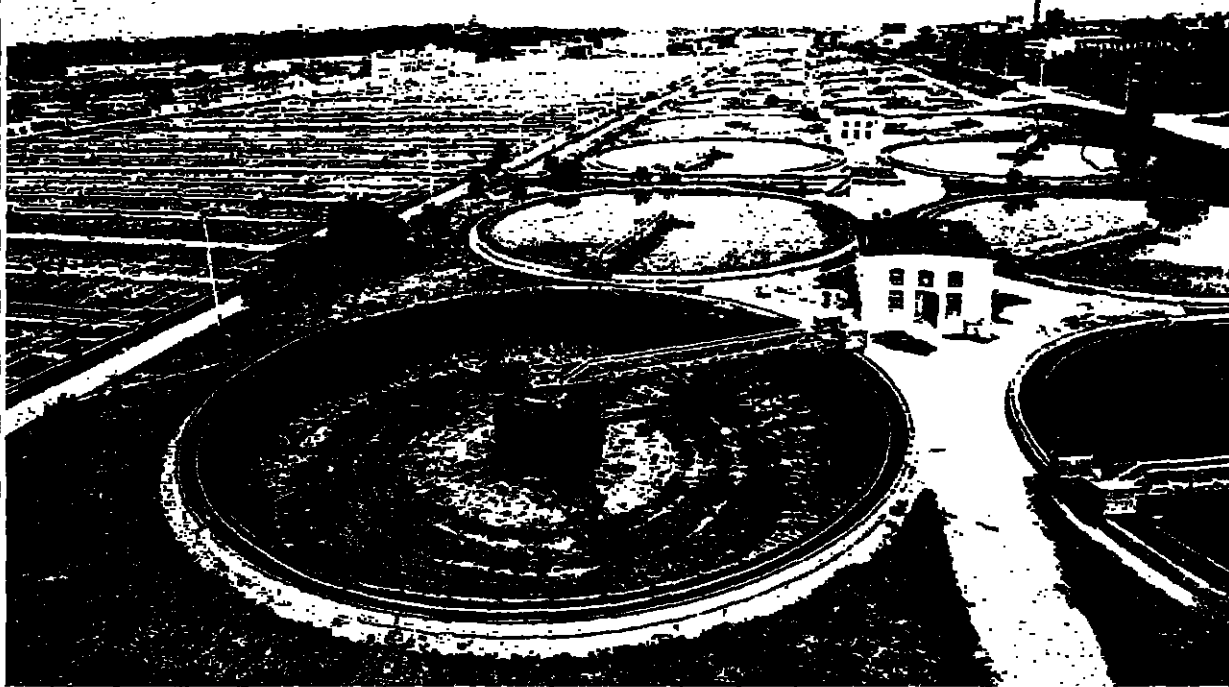
covered by thick layers of mud. The experts suggested that dredging and slushing be carried out to remove the mud.

Four years ago, powerful multibucket bed-deepening dredges began to clear the section of the river bed that passes through the Soviet capital. The mud was loaded onto dump scows which brought it to a special receptacle fenced off by dikes. From there it was pumped onto the bank. The three million cubic metres of mud from the river bed became a sort of foundation on which new housing sites are rising.

The slushing is carried out when the river is in full flow. During the floods the dam gates in the upper reaches are opened to make the currents of water merge into a powerful tide, which disturbs the mud and slushes it far away from the city.

Today an angle on the granite-clad embankment of the Moskva River is quite a habitual sight. Investigations have shown that all along the 17-km stretch the river's oxygen content has sharply increased, the water is cleaner and the number of oil products in it has dropped.

Moscow has thousands of industrial enterprises, and not a single one dumps its waste into the water. Domestic and communal waste does not get into the water either. In the hot summer days the Moscow beaches swarm with people.



Such purification facilities as these were installed at several dozen Moscow factories last year. No industrial or communal waste gets into the river now.

## Remember to check if your way via Switzerland isn't the shortest.

Vol Flight	Destination	selon horaire scheduled	départ à expected	Sortie Gate	Remarques Remarks
SK 608	STOCKHOLM	0810	0810		
SR 657	BOSTON	1020	1020		
SU 272	MOSCOW	1205	1205		
OS 212	VIENNA	1245	1245		
BE 953	MANCHESTER	1315	1315		
SR 666	BARCELONA	1330	1330		
OK 773	PRAGUE	1330	1330		
IB 511	PALMA	1330	1330		
SR 816	LONDON	1340	1340		
SR 262	DOUALA	1345	1345		
SR 774	BRUSSELS	1355	1355		
SR 252	ACCRA	1355	1355		

Vol Flight	Destination	selon horaire scheduled	départ à expected	Sortie Gate	Remarques Remarks
SR 724	PARIS	1400	1400		
SR 110	NEW YORK	1500	1500		
LO 392	WARSAW	1625	1625		
SR 566	MUNICH	1755	1755		
SR 794	AMSTERDAM	1805	1805		
SR 656	MADRID	1815	1815		
SR 758	NICE	1820	1820		
SR 544	FRANKFURT	1825	1825		
SR 422	COPENHAGEN	1835	1835		
SR 204	DAKAR	2345	2345		
SR 204	RIO DE JAN	2345	2345		
SR 204	BUENOS AIR	2345	2345		

For once we wish to make a plain statement in white and black: there is hardly another country from where you can so easily find a connection than Switzerland. Of course this announcement board in the Geneva Airport furnished only partial proof of what we mean. You would have to remain standing in front of it for many

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## ILO ends annual assembly with "special list" on labour rules

GENEVA, June 23 (AFP) — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) ended its three-week annual assembly here yesterday by placing nine developing countries — six of them African — on its "special list" for failing to apply ILO conventions.

The 1,500 delegates from over 120 countries, meeting here since June 2, surprised many observers by avoiding delicate political issues and concentrating on strict ILO business.

A feared threat that the United States might pull out of ILO never materialised, and budget worries were eased when delegates approved an additional \$10.1 million for the 1977 budget already standing at \$8.5 million.

The ILO will have slightly less to spend than the 1976 budget of \$81 million and, as delegates agreed to salary rises, these can only be implemented by cutting the staff of 2,600 by about 140, according to Director-General Francis Blanchard of France.

The ILO conference condemned South African apartheid and noted "there has been no significant change in the present regime Racist policy."

Delegates put on the ILO "special list" Benin, Haiti, Upper Volta, Iraq, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Tanzania and Zambia.

The ILO will watch the labour situation in 30 other countries, including western and communist.

— Soviet Union : unclear whether cooperative farm workers have the right to resign whenever they wish.

— Hungary : it has not forbidden night work for children.

— Czechoslovakia : the law is vague over powers of dismissing.

Ireland : it will respect the rights of seamen to be repatriated

— Belgium : it announced that it will modify the laws on protecting the rights of dockers.

— Italy : it will take the same action over dockers when its new parliament meets.

— France : it will resume publication of ILO labour inspection reports, halted in 1964 after ILO showed interest in the minimum wage in France's overseas territories.

— Portugal : much former social legislation has already been changed and it has asked ILO for advice on the rest.

— Greece : announced that it is changing legislation on trade union reform.

— Japan : it announced that the diet (parliament) will debate a new work code which will guarantee trade union rights.

— Austria : it confirmed that parliament will shortly debate wage guarantees in the event of a bankruptcy.

The ILO noted that some countries had "major problems in applying certain labour forms." These were listed as Ethiopia, Indonesia, Liberia, Uganda, Philippines, Soviet Union, Uruguay and Paraguay.

ILO declared that it was "extremely worried" over freedom of association in Burma and work discrimination in Chile.

A draft resolution concerning nurses which will be finalised next year was discussed. A novel feature is the conscience clause allowing nurses to refuse to give treatment if it is against their religious, moral or ethical beliefs.

ILO is preparing an international warning system over products suddenly discovered to be poisonous.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was admitted to the ILO-sponsored world working conference and Angola became the ILO's 132nd member. The ILO was founded in 1919.

## Prince Bernhard's alleged Lockheed involvement to be discussed

THE HAGUE, June 23 (AFP) — The Netherlands government will hold a full cabinet meeting on August 23 to discuss the report on bribes alleged to have been given by the American Lockheed Aircraft Company to Prince Bernhard in the 60s, a reliable source said.

The report by a three-man committee concluded that charges against

Callaghan asked to ban sending Land Rovers to South Africa

LONDON, June 23 (AFP) — Prime Minister James Callaghan has been asked to ensure that no more Land Rovers are made available through British Leyland to the South African government of security forces.

The request was made in a letter by John Lestor, former Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign Office after complaints that British Leyland — Land Rovers were used by police and security forces during recent riot operations in South Africa.

Miss Lestor, Labour MP for Eton and Slough also suggested that a watch should be kept on all equipment supplied to South Africa and the use to which it is put.

Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana, lacked proof, according to various sources here.

Prince Bernhard has maintained that he was completely innocent since the charges were made public last February. He called for an inquiry committee to find out the truth.

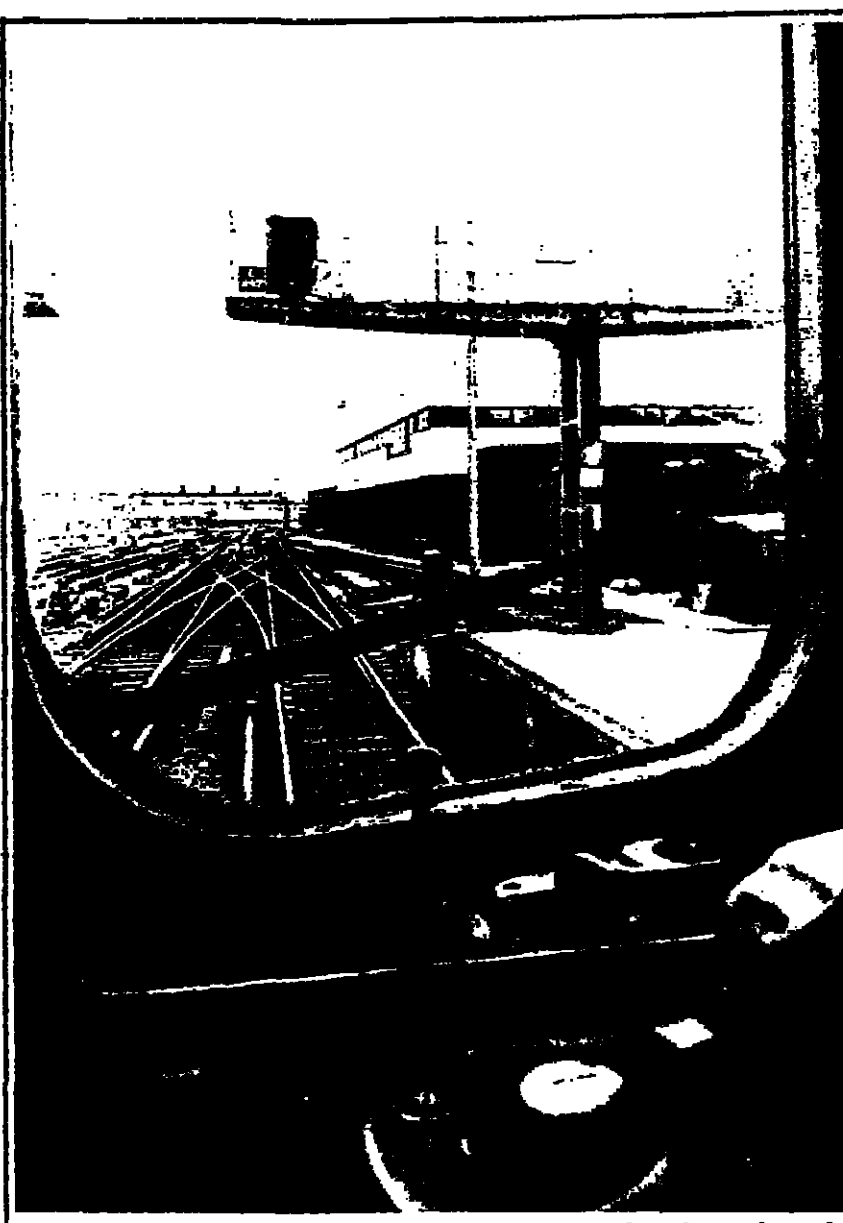
A reliable source here said that Premier Joop Den Uyl, faced with inflation and unemployment problems, has never looked on the Lockheed affair as a high state matter but a question of secondary importance.

On Tuesday, June 23, Prince Bernhard will celebrate his 65th birthday at Soesdijk Castle near Utrecht in the company of all the members of the royal family.

Rumours here that the prince would take the opportunity to announce his resignation as armed forces inspector general have been disposed of, political observers believe, by the visit made to him yesterday by the lower house of parliament's defence committee.

His leader Joop Can Eleem (Catholic) said today: "All well meaning deputies are now convinced that the inspector general did not use his influence in buying war material."

He said: "For the majority of our defence committee members, Prince Bernhard can continue in his post for many more years to come."



THE TRAIN AT PLATFORM SIX... A driver's view from the cab of his train showing the new signal box at London Bridge Station (right) which opened recently as the culmination of a £28 million programme to modernise the most complex network of commuter lines in London. The box contains two huge panels — one is 60 feet (18.2 m) long with push-button controls to show all the tracks, signals, points and trains over a total of 150 track miles (241.4 km). Designed as two signal boxes in one, it is the biggest and busiest on the Southern Region of British Rail — if not in the whole world — and controls the movement of some 335,000 passengers every weekday. Manned by a staff of 50 signallers round the clock the box will handle — during peak periods — up to 240 trains per hour and at times there will be 75 trains simultaneously under its control. It is part of a scheme which includes the rebuilding of London Bridge Station, the redesigning of the tracks, the renewal of 547 signals and 456 points and the modernisation of the signalling system to eventually reduce the present 300 signal boxes to about ten.

## Japan's economic growth predicted to rise briskly

TOKYO, June 23, (AFP) — The Nomura Research Institute Tuesday predicted that Japan's economic growth in fiscal 1978 started in April would reach 8.1 per cent in real terms and 15.2 in nominal terms.

The Nomura Research Institute is one of Japan's most prestigious private economic research organisations.

It forecasts that Japan, rebounding from the 1974-75 recession will rebuild its economic activities far more briskly than the government had visualized by its estimates of 5.6 per cent in fiscal 1976 economic growth in real terms.

In its last prediction in December, the institute had reckoned only 5.1 per cent net in the current fiscal year's national economic growth. The institute's switch to its new remarkably optimistic forecast was based on the fact that national economic growth in January-March, the last quarter of fiscal 1975, proved so brisk that it would be translated into 14 per cent net in annual terms. That was the sharpest quarterly growth in two years and nine months.

The Daiwa Securities Co. of Tokyo, a leading investment house, has likewise forecast an 8.2 per cent national economic growth in real terms in fiscal 1976.

According to the institute's outlook, world trade is expected to pick up at least 7 per cent compared with 1975, when it dipped 6 per cent below the preceding year in net terms.

So Japan's export trade, recovering enormously during December, could be expected to continue its brisk growth throughout fiscal 1976.

In addition, Japan's consumer spending, running low for two years since the international oil crisis in October 1973, will hence-

forth continue to expand. Exports will thus contribute 28 per cent of the expected per cent real economic growth and consumer spending to 53 per cent in this fiscal year.

Industrial capital expenditures were expected to resume their recovery during the second half of the current fiscal year, while the already-brisk private housing and governmental public works investments would keep expanding.

As for prices in fiscal 1976 consumer prices were expected to grow by an average of 8.9 per cent, and wholesale rises by 1.1 per cent (both within one digit) because financial authorities were likely to grow more cautious in expanding money supply in the July-September quarter before switching to an anti-inflation tight-money policy by early 1977. The smaller margin of increase in pay for industrial workers decided last spring and the lower production costs resulting from reviving mass production would also work as price rise deterrents.

## Arab financing mission visits Niger

NIAMEY, June 23 (AFP) — Delegations from two Arab Financial organisations specialised in development aid are visiting Niger to discuss prospects for re-constituting herds decimated by drought and improving meat production.

The leaders of the missions from the Arab Economic Development Bank for Africa and the United Arab Emirates Development Fund met here yesterday with head of state Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountche.

A spokesman Ghelici Mahmoud said the two aid organisations would probably join in financing a livestock development project.

## Reagan seeks renewal of dominant world role for U.S.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSMD) — What would it mean for American foreign policy if Ronald Reagan became president?

The world—and especially Washington's diplomats—are asking this question with urgency. The conduct of American foreign policy has been aggravated, they suspect, by something like an indirect veto power exercised by Mr. Reagan.

In response to the former Cali-

fornia governor's anti-detente polemics, President Ford has officially expunged the word "detente" from his vocabulary and has postponed the signing of an agreement setting a 150 kiloton ceiling on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. And Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger finds himself the butt of Mr. Reagan's political thrusts.

It is believed the White House recently asked Dr. Kissinger to cancel two scheduled speeches in California to prevent Mr. Reagan from launching a fresh round of criticism.

Here are some things the diplomats are learning from Mr. Reagan's foreign-policy speeches, his foreign-policy advisers, and in particular from Peter Hannaford, the California public relations man who acts as the Reagan research and foreign-policy coordinator:

There is one subject that moves Mr. Reagan above all others—national security. Out of that grows his special concerns with defence, detente, and the Panama Canal.

He says the United States should be ready to fight for the canal: "We bought it, we paid for it, we built it, and we intend to keep it."

Mr. Reagan's thinking is said to be influenced by Donald Dozer, a University of California professor from whom he appears to have taken the line—stoutly countered by the State Department—that the Panama Canal Zone is no different from Alaska or the territories carved out of the Louisiana Purchase.

Dr. Dozer says whatever guilt may fall to the United States for having manipulated the detente of the Panama Republic from Colombia (then having negotiated the Panama Canal treaty giving the U.S. rights "as though sovereign") has long since been expiated by good U.S. management of the canal and the prosperity it has brought Panama.

He thinks it unlikely Latin Americans would wage guerrilla warfare for the canal, but says he has heard of a plan by which next November (when Panama's representative will take his turn as president of the United Nations Security Council) President Omar Torrijos Herrera and his entire cabinet would walk into the Canal

Zone and declare it Panamanian sovereign territory.

Another on whom Mr. Reagan leans for advice on Panama is Karl Bendetsen, a former deputy Secretary of the Army and a former chairman of the Panama Canal Company.

On general defence topics, Mr. Reagan has drawn much of his thinking from the following people, who, however, are not committed to him as a candidate:

— James R. Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defence, who, according to Mr. Reagan, "was fired because he was trying to speak the truth, frankly and boldly, to his fellow citizens." Dr. Schlesinger feels strongly the U.S. is being overtaken by the Soviet Union in almost all military spheres.

— Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, former director of the Defence Intelligence Agency, who resigned when Dr. Schlesinger was forced out of office.

— Paul R. Nitze, the former assistant Secretary of Defence, who also takes a pessimistic view of recent trends in U.S. defence.

In addition, Mr. Reagan has consulted some "think tanks" which do not like to have their names used. He has also drawn heavily on the Hoover Institute at Palo Alto, paralleling Jimmy Carter's use of the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.

From these and other sources Mr. Reagan has concluded the U.S. has slipped to "No. 2" and that this must be remedied by an immediate increase in defence spending. Unlike the Ford administration—and even Dr. Schlesinger—which sees "equivocality" as the objective, Mr. Reagan wants to bring back U.S. military superiority of the 1950s and part of the 60s.

Although he has yet to deal in any detail with the subject of strategic arms limitation and nuclear weapons, Mr. Reagan expresses concern that SALT II could curtail development of the American Cruise missile in return for relatively insignificant restrictions on the Soviet Union's backfire bomber.

From the dangers of SALT II, Mr. Reagan shifts to the dangers of detente and the way in which he says Dr. Kissinger and President Ford at Helsinki last summer acknowledged Moscow's domination of the peoples of Eastern

Europe to buy SALT concessions.

If detente meant anything, he argues, it would have prevented the Soviet intrusion in Angola—or would at least have resulted in the return of all the Americans missing in action from North Vietnam.

Having winked at the activities of the Greek junta and at the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, "the U.S. now is distrustful by both sides, and the southern flank of NATO is weakened," he says.

In Angola, he contends, Dr. Kissinger kept secret the needs of the anti-Communists until the "eleventh-and-a-half hour," then blamed everyone for not supporting him.

Here are some other points made by Mr. Reagan:

— He reports as fact, remarks Dr. Kissinger has denied ever making that Dr. Kissinger sees his job as securing for the United States the "best available" terms as No. 2 in the world. Although Mr. Reagan does not say so, the quotes probably came from an advance text of a book called "On Watch," by retired Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, in which he repeats remarks purportedly made by Dr. Kissinger while driving to a football game.

— On China, he appears to have unique sources of information. He says (the Shanghai Communiqué signed in 1972 by the U.S. and China notwithstanding) China would probably tolerate the indefinitely prolonged presence of U.S. garrisons in Taiwan as well as Korea because China wants the U.S. to maintain its presence in the Pacific. This view is met with scepticism in the State Department.

— One of the few foreign-policy topics on which he has no substantial differences with the administration or with Mr. Carter is the Middle East. He would seek peace while preserving Israel.

— On Africa, on the other hand, he has profound differences with both the administration and with Mr. Carter. While endorsing the objective of "majority rule" in Rhodesia, he considers Dr. Kissinger's sudden pressure on the white minority unwise and likely to lead to needless bloodshed. He wants to continue imports of Rhodesian chrome because, he says, cutting it off would make the U.S. dependent on the Soviet Union. This view is flatly denied by the Ford administration.

### Partners in Development

## Mobilization of domestic resources and amelioration of inflationary pressures

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth in a series of papers presented to the Jordan Development Conference recently, and which we are publishing in serial form. This paper, entitled "Mobilisation of domestic resources and amelioration of inflationary pressures," deals with the symptoms, causes and possible measures to combat inflationary pressures in Jordan.)

### BIRD'S EYE VIEW

The economy of Jordan, like most less-developed economies, may be viewed as consisting of three markets: a commodity market, a labour market and a money market. A bonds market is still in the budding.

Examining each of the first three markets, one can see signs of disequilibrium across the board resulting from supply and demand conditions which would augur more price rises. Both the commodity and labour markets are going through a period of excess demand, whereas the money market is experiencing a period of excess supply.

Thus, none of the three markets is at equilibrium, and the continuation of this state of affairs would create more inflationary pressures in the future. Hence, it could be concluded that the economy of Jordan is passing through a transitory stage of disequilibrium.

After explaining the causes and effects of inflationary pressures, this study will concentrate on the ways and means of alleviating inflationary pressures in each of the three markets. Moreover, the ways and means prescribed by this study to combat inflation are compatible with the nature of the Jordanian economy and consistent with the mobilization of local resources required for the development programmes currently undertaken.

### INFLATIONARY SYMPTOMS

Inflationary pressures accom-

panied by market disequilibria result in unmistakable symptoms that can be expressed in statistical indicators. Such symptoms include a general rise in the cost of living, a shift in the price structure, an increase in the supply of money, and a marked increase in government expenditures.

(1) Cost of Living: With regard to the cost of living index in Jordan, prices generally rose from a base of 100 in 1969 to 105.9 in 1970, 119.5 in 1972 and 177.6 in 1975. This means that between 1969 and 1975 prices rose by a ratio of 77.6% or by an average annual rate of 12.9%. The largest increase occurred during the period 1972-1975, when the annual rate of increase averaged 19.3%, compared to 9.7% in the period 1970-1972.

(2) Shift in the Price Structure: Structural shifts in prices can be viewed from two angles: commodities and geographical distribution.

As far as commodities are concerned, the largest increase occurred in the prices of foodstuffs, which rose at an annual average rate of 41.2%. Perhaps it is this increase in the prices of foodstuffs—with which consumers are likely to come into daily contact—that made consumers particularly aware of inflation. The increase in the prices of clothing came second to foodstuffs, whereas house rents (which include furniture and heating fuel) registered the least increase. The increase in house rents, however, does not reflect the true amount of recent inflation since it includes old

rents that are fixed by law.

As for the geographical distribution of the price structure, a striking feature has been that, contrary to expectations, the greatest increase occurred in the two cities of Irbid and Aqaba, and not in Amman. Thus, during the period 1972-1975, prices rose at an annual rate of 23.3% in Irbid and 24.4% in Aqaba, compared to only 19.4% in Amman. This stands in sharp contrast with the situation which prevailed in the period 1969-1972. The Amman cost of living index only slightly exceeds the general average of prices in the Kingdom and can therefore be considered as representative of the cost of living index for the whole Kingdom.

(3) Increase in the Money Supply: A marked increase in the money supply is perhaps one of the most noticeable features of inflation. The money supply (narrowly defined as currency in circulation plus demand deposits) during the period 1971-1975 increased from JD 108 million to JD 218.5 million.

In the period 1971-1972, the annual average of money supply rose by only 2.1%, as compared to 25.5% in the period 1972-1975. The movement in money supply is closely related to the movement in the cost of living index. Thus, in the period 1972-1975, prices rose by an average of 19.3%. The difference between the average increase in money supply and that in the cost of living index is attributable to two factors: the rise in real income and a slight drop in the velocity of circulation.

It is important here to point out that, during the period 1972-1975, the Jordanian economy witnessed a noticeable increase in liquidity. Thus, whereas the ratio of bank assets to GNP did

not exceed 85% in 1972, it rose to 92.5% in 1973 and registered 90.0% in 1974. In 1975 the ratio jumped to 107.5%, which means that the total assets of the Central Bank, commercial banks and specialised credit institutions exceeded GNP at current prices in that year.

### (4) Government Expenditures:

Government expenditures experienced an appreciable increase during the period 1971-1975. Whereas government expenditures stood at JD 83.1 million in 1971, they rose to an estimated JD 209.5 million in 1975, at an average annual increase of 38.0%. The greatest increase in government expenditures occurred in 1974 and 1975.

A striking feature of government expenditures has been the fact that the increase in developmental expenditure has largely accounted for the increase in total expenditures. Thus, developmental expenditures increased by an annual average of 56.7% whereas the increase in recurring expenditures did not exceed 31.1% during the same period. However, developmental expenditures include certain items which are closer in nature to recurring expenditures. Moreover, developmental expenditures on the infrastructure usually take time before they become productive.

The increase in government expenditures can be better viewed if measured against GNP. Total expenditures on GNP rose from JD 236.8 million in 1971 to an estimated JD 420.9 million in 1975, at an annual average rate of growth of 19.4%. Hence, the average rate of growth in government expenditures (38.0%) exceeded by far the increase in total expenditures on GNP during the same period.

(Tomorrow: causes of inflation.)



## Trail leads the field in sports activities for handicapped

ay, (AP). — Can you id people and oth- pped persons taking n cross country skis, shooting, bicycling, ling, and having a go

What is a health sports centre? The centre at Beitostolen is clas- sified as a hospital, and is finan- ced by state money under the na- tional health insurance system.

The centre is situated in typi- cally Norwegian mountain scene- ry 900 metres above sea level at the foot of Norway's largest chain of mountains, the Jotunheimen.

It has ample room for 80 cli- ents. The word "patient" is care- fully avoided. Facilities for sports activities, abound, among them:

A gym for basketball and vol- leyball, ping pong etc.; swimming pool, weight-lifting room with other specialised training appara- tus, stable with an indoor riding hall and an outdoor paddock, out- door stadium for track and field, and a natural lake for rowing and other water sports during the sum- mer.

In addition for those who can see it, it has some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in Norway and those who cannot see it experience it all the same be- cause they are there to learn to "see with their minds".

The centre has two doctors, three nurses and four physiothe- rapists who with the help of six sports instructors devise and su- pervise the clients' training pro- grammes. A total of 55 persons are employed at the centre—near- ly one for every client.

The clients go through a train- ing programme lasting from three to seven hours daily during their stay, which is usually for four weeks. Clients are admitted by regular meetings with representa- tives from all staff groups on the basis of applications from the in- dividual clients' doctors.

Beside the physical training programmes, there are numerous spare time activities ranging from Bible lessons to weaving and other handicrafts.

The staff and clients eat their meals together in the large din- ing room.

The centre is also involved in research and education. A group of sports students each year spend the autumn term of their one year course at Beitostolen to get

ally as instructors for the handi- capped and to learn how to pre- vent disabilities when teaching school children sports.

The Beitostolen Health Sports Centre was formally opened Sep- tember 15, 1970, but its history goes further back and is closely connected with one man, Mr. Erling Stordahl, now its Director.

Stordahl, 51, and blind since he was 12, bought a house at Beitostolen in 1953 which he plan- ned to extend into a pension for blind people. At that time he tour- ed Norway with his accordion and his blind singer friend Gunnar Engerdaal raising money to support the cause of the blind.

The duo were well-known re- cording artists in Norway during the 50's and 60's.

In 1962 Stordahl initiated the first cross country ski instruction course at Beitostolen with blind participants from Norway, Swed- en, Denmark and Finland.

One of the instructors was Nor- way's Olympic Champion in the 15 kilometres cross country race in the 1960 Squaw Valley Winter Olympics, Haakon Brusveen.

He was taking part in a pione- er enterprise and had no guide- line. However, after gathering his group of blind people in the snow and some initial frowning, Brus- veen started off by crying out, "OK, now look at me everyone!"

These ski courses grew into a major winter sports event, the Knight's Race, first held at Beitostolen April 12, 1964, with the participation of 75 visually handi- capped skiers and 75 guides in- cluding King Olav V and Crown Prince Harald as well as half the Norwegian government and many Members of Parliament on the 15 mile track. In most cases, the blind skiers far outpaced their sighted guides.

The Knight's Race (the name is based on a medieval legend) has been arranged every year since, and soon grew to a Health Sports Week—a week of training and instruction before the race proper.

In 1965, the first blind skiers from foreign countries joined the race.

Stordahl soon came up with the idea of building the Health Sports Centre to benefit also persons with other handicaps.

Norwegian authorities had help- ed his work from the start, and

with their backing plus support of the Norwegian Broadcasting Cor- poration he joined forces with the Lions Clubs of Norway, and la- unched a fund raising campaign called "The Red Feather". In three days in April, 1968, this yielded 8,200,000 kroner (\$ 1,500,000) for the centre at Beitostolen.

Building the centre started in 1968, and since its opening in late 1970, more than 4,000 handi- capped people from Norway and abroad have reaped the benefits of this pioneer institution.

The Knight's Race soon gener- ated interest for similar arrange- ments in the U.S.

Norwegian-born Olaf Pedersen, a long-time friend of Stordahl, and a ski instructor at Aspen, Colorado, got groups there interested in the project. The first "Race for Light" was held at Frisco, Color- ado, in the winter of 1975. Stordahl and 35 other blind skiers from Norway flew over to partici- pate.

Stordahl concedes he was "scep- tical about the Americans at first" and he joined the work on condi- tion that the race be made per- manent in connection with a health sports centre similar to Beitostolen's.

A follow-up to the "Race for Light"—the "Ski for Light" race took place at Lakeville, Minnesota last February 1 with the partici- pation of blind skiers from Nor-

way, Sweden, Canada and the U.S.

Minnesota Governor Wendell R. Anderson proclaimed the week January 25 to February 1 the "Ski for Light Week".

Another "Ski for Light" race has been scheduled for next year in Vermont.

The Sons of Norway Founda- tion has been central in the plan- ning of the health sports centre to be built in Minnesota. This is the centre which will receive the benefit of Norway's bicentennial gift of \$ 200,000. The Foundation has suggested a name for the centre reminiscent of the old Norse name for America—The Vinland Centre.

An obvious difficulty for those working to build the centres in Minnesota and Colorado, is mon- ey—not only to build the centres, but to run them in years to come when they can not rely on a na- tional health insurance as com- plete as the one in Norway.

The city of Breckenridge has leased an area of 38 acres of land for one dollar annually, and in Minnesota, Governor Anderson has promised to find a suitable area of state owned land for the centre.

In this still new field, much ex- perimenting is still going on. The Centre at Beitostolen may now serve as a guide for the building of other centres around the world.



SPORTS FOR HANDICAPPED — Erling Stordahl, blind director of Norway's unique Beitostolen Health Sports Centre, strolls in a wood- land near the centre with Gene Dayton, director of a ski resort in Colorado. Dayton is leading a campaign to develop a similar centre for the handicapped in Colorado. He came to Norway to study Beitostolen's methods.

## Single fathers find it hard to adapt to women's role in house

HAMBURG, West Germany (CSM) — Hans Richter-Stuwe was giving a tour of the house he keeps alone for himself and his two sons, Ralph, 9, and Rainer, 11.

"This is our automated kitchen," he chuckled. He pulled open an automatic dishwasher crammed full of dishes and silverware. "We run it three times a week," he said. "Please excuse the eating area"—which was graced with some boys' shirts and trousers that needed mending.

"I do a few buttons, but I'm waiting for a woman to give me a hand on the mending."

In the basement was a freezer packed with food. "I shop twice a week and fill this—see the saus- ages, chicken—and I buy this new kind of milk, 24 litres at a time, that keeps without refrigeration."

"I have the cleaning down to a pattern—the bathrooms and kit- chen on Friday, the rest of the rooms on Monday, and some dust- ing in between."

Since his wife left him nearly two years ago, this single parent has moved his office into the home. He runs his plant, which manu- factures air filters, between house- hold chores and the many needs of his children, he says.

In West Germany in the past five years, the number of divorced men, widowers, and unmarried fathers living with their children has almost doubled. Some estima- tes are that nearly 100,000 men are raising their families alone.

There appear to be a blend of reasons: the rising number of divorces, the influence of some aspects of the women's movement on some wives, and also an eman- cipation of men's attitudes to- wards keeping a home and watching after their children.

"They are just not afraid of housework anymore," says an- other in this field of the men who fight to keep their children. This father has taken a cooking course and he helps with homework for about two to three hours a day.

Mr. Richter-Stuwe expresses great sympathy for the mothers

who are alone. There are three to four times as many women in his situation—alone with children to raise.

"But the problem really bears on the children first," he main- tains, and feels that the laws and practices of society should be ad- justed to help those men who are raising their children alone.

Up to now, he says, the family courts and the city and state social offices have sided with the women on the issue of custody and the complex question that invol- ves.

In his own case his wife did not want a divorce but won the right to separate maintenance, which he must pay, and there is a custody proceeding still under way.

"Believe me, sometimes I want to throw in the towel and take off for Spain, but the kids need me right now," he said.

Mr. Richter-Stuwe says that un- less he had been active in commu- nity affairs and parents groups that help the schools, he would have lost the children. And he says that men with less income—his has been strained with all the expenses—have an even harder time.

Meanwhile, the children face such difficulties, he said, as rum- mours at school and fear of being kidnapped.

As they are called here, the "alone standing" parents have private self-help organisations at city and state levels—50 of them all together.

They were started originally for unwed mothers but soon included divorced women and widows. This year, through their federal umbrel- la organisation, they will change their name to Organisation of Al- one Standing Mothers and Fathers.



Hans Richter-Stuwe and his sons Ralph (left) and Rainer, whom he is raising on his own.

## Light's TV Features

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MEDDLER

A girl, overcomes her handicap by sheer will and undergoes successful operation.

CLAYHANGER  
PRISONERS

Released from prison and approaches Edwin for a feels that it is time for them to be moving into it.

FEATURE FILM  
MATTER OF INNOCENCE

Cast: Hayley Mills, Trevor Howard  
A young girl accompanies her aunt on a cruise to where a Eurasian gigolo helps her to transform her lovely young woman.

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Cairo (EA) 9.00  
Rome 9.30  
Cairo 9.30  
Kuwait (KAC) 9.40  
Athens, Madrid, Casablanca 10.30  
Kuwait 12.20  
London (BA) 15.05  
Aqaba (SA) 17.30  
Paris 17.40  
Damascus (SA) 18.15  
Abu Dhabi, Bangkok 19.00  
Riyadh, Dhahran, SAA 21.00  
Riyadh (SAA) 21.20

## Radio

(On 888 KHz) :  
7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 News Bulletin  
7.45 News Reports  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Radio magazine  
14.30 Play of the week  
15.00 Concert hour  
16.00 Old favourites  
16.30 Easy listening  
17.00 Pop session (part III)  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 Listener's choice  
18.30 Pop music  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 News reports  
19.30 Sign off

## Market Prices

Apricots (small) : 120—180  
Apricots (large) : 200—240  
Apples (starkens) : 140—180  
Apples (golden) : 120—170  
Apples (double red) : 200—260  
Bell pepper : 200—280  
Bananas : 160—190  
Cauliflower : 80—120  
Carrots (yellow) : 35—50  
Cucumbers (small) : 100—140  
Cucumbers (large) : 50—70  
Cherry (red) : 140—180  
Eggplant (regular) : 140—180  
Eggplant (large) : 40—60  
Grape leaves : 180—220  
Green beans : 140—180  
Garlic (dry) : 160—200  
Garlic (green) : 120—180  
Hot Pepper : 240—320  
Lemon : 120—160  
Marrow (regular) : 70—80  
Marrow (small) : 40—60  
Musk melon : 80—120  
Orange : 100—140  
Onion (dry) : 80—120  
Okra (green) : 240—280  
Okra (red) : 160—220  
Potatoes (local) : 80—110  
Plums (red) : 80—120  
Peaches : 200—280  
Peas : 120—150  
String beans : 140—180  
Spinach : 40—60  
Water melon (large) : 80  
Water melon (small) : 40  
Tangerines : 120—170  
Tomatoes : 60—100  
Wild cucumber : 30—55

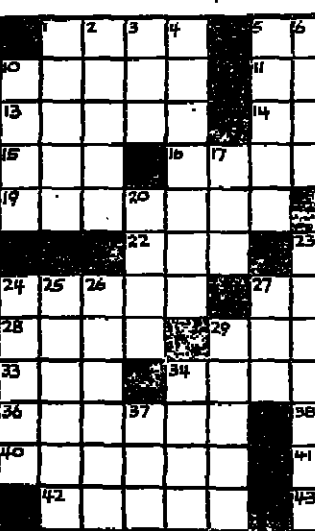
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Dr. Sameeh Akel.  
Pharmacies :  
Palestine : (25216)  
Kamel : (32295)  
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Taxis :  
Venecia : (44584)  
Rainbow : (37249)  
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3. Free exudation  
10. Spout speeches  
11. Trojan warrior  
13. Style of type  
14. Soft delicate wool  
15. Candlenut  
16. Seasons  
18. Skate  
19. Woolly  
21. Butterfly-ily  
22. Stake  
23. Afflicted  
24. Beasts of burden  
27. Winnow  
28. Beer ingredient  
29. Framed openings  
33. Medieval king  
34. Warble  
35. Trial  
36. Pollen-bearing organ  
38. Utah mountains  
40. Hoarding  
41. Epitome  
42. Locations  
43. Repair

DOWN  
4. Legislative bodies  
5. Haranged  
6. Protection  
7. Dry  
8. Hardened  
9. Under 21  
10. Spoken  
12. Synthetic material  
17. Obtain  
20. Encourage  
21. Grit  
23. Spiritless  
24. Improperly  
25. Christmas figures  
26. Floss  
27. Fish's propeller  
29. Pinions  
30. Title holder  
31. Wagnerian character  
32. Close tightly  
34. Transported  
37. My. Italian  
39. Mount Psalorti



Par time 30 min. AP Newfeatures 6-24



## Carter says U.S. needs closer ties with allies

NEW YORK, June 23 (AFP) — Jimmy Carter, the likely Democratic nominee for the U.S. presidency, said today that the United States should seek foreign policy concertation with its allies.

Speaking before the Foreign Policy association here, Mr. Carter said it was time for the U.S. to stop playing the "Lone Ranger" in foreign policy and to turn to "creative alliances" in which free world nations would share responsibility for a "just and stable world order."

Such alliances, he said, would help stabilize world prices, ease military tension and combat hunger and poverty.

The former Georgia governor told the group that this was a propitious moment for an association among North America, Western Europe and Japan. Ties and consultations with Israel, Australia, New Zealand and other what he termed "Democratic" societies should also be enhanced he added.

Outlining the foreign policy he would implement if elected president, Mr. Carter stressed several points:

— NATO forces needed new weaponry to counter-balance modernized Warsaw Pact forces. Expenses should be shared among the allies. At the same time, the camps should work toward a proportional lowering of forces.

— Detente between the East and West was desirable, but not at the expense of U.S. or allied national interests.

— The U.S. role as first-ranking arms salesman was cause for concern, Mr. Carter said. America and its allies should try to reduce

the flow of military material to developing countries.

— In Korea, a withdrawal of U.S. troops was possible, after talks with Seoul and Tokyo. The U.S. should also let South Korea know that "oppression" by that regime was against U.S. principles.

"We have sometimes tried to play other nations one against another instead of organising free nations to share world responsibility in collective action," he asserted.

This, he added, was not the kind of policy America should follow.

## Giscard wants more EEC cooperation

LONDON, June 23 (Agencies). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France today suggested that the heads of the British and French governments should meet once a year in order to improve cooperation within the European Community and in the world.

Speaking to a joint session of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, he said these annual meetings should form part of a series of regular meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries and ranking officials.

The president, who arrived here on a four-day state visit yesterday, said that the similarity of Anglo-French ambitions, which in the past had caused rivalry, could help the European Community progress in two areas: the organisation of Europe and the definition of its international role.

## Kissinger, Vorster talks start amid protests

BODENMAIS, W. Germany, June 23 (AFP). — South African Prime Minister John Vorster and U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here separately for talks on Southern Africa to a hostile welcome by anti-apartheid demonstrators.

Large forces of police sealing off the hotel here where the two statesmen were meeting arrested about 12 demonstrators, police said.

The police, carrying shields and helmets, charged twice to break up the demonstrators, who included members of the Maoist Communist Party.

The demonstrators carried placards reading "Vorster killer of children" and "Vorster and Kissinger, get out of Federal Germany."

Dr. Kissinger arrived aboard a helicopter in Grafenau, a nearby southern Bavarian town, and drove directly to Bodenmais and started talks with Mr. Vorster. The South African prime minister had travelled from Bonn, where he has been holding another conference of South African ambassadors, with his Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller and the U.S. ambassador to South Africa Donald Beilose.

The talks lasted throughout the afternoon.

Dr. Kissinger has been at pains to emphasise that for the U.S. the fact of meeting with Mr. Vorster does not constitute any approval of the South African policy of apartheid, observers said.

In Paris, Dr. Kissinger told newsmen that he regretted the fact that his meeting with Mr. Vorster was taking place in the wake of the Soweto massacre in which more than 140 people were killed and more than 1,000 wounded.

Dr. Kissinger, who has said his coming to Bavaria is in the sole hope of avoiding a racial war in South Africa and Rhodesia, and who has been stressing the possibility of talks between blacks and whites, will tonight continue his negotiations with Mr. Vorster at a dinner given by the South African prime minister in Dr. Kissinger's honour here.

Tomorrow they will continue their talks at Grafenau, about 50 kms from here, where the United States delegation is staying.

## N. Yemen seeks French arms

PARIS, June 23 (R). — General Hussein Al Ghashmi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the North Yemen Armed Forces and Chief of Staff, today began talks with French Defence officials on new arms purchases in France.

He also discussed military cooperation between the two countries, officials said.

General Ghashmi saw General Guy Mary, French Armed Forces Chief of Staff, and other senior staff officers.

Tomorrow, he will meet French Defence Minister Yvon Bourges before touring France's military installations and armaments plants.

The Yemen Arab Republic has equipped one battalion of its armoured forces with French AMX tanks and is seeking new weapons and signalling equipment for its infantry brigades.

## Italians ponder Communist role in government

(Continued from page 1)

Yesterday on the result of the Italian elections, when he said there was still a possibility of a "coalition of democratic parties — non-communist and non fascist."

It continued: "he continues to think, but who knows for what reason, that it is for him to show how the new Italian government is to be formed. And above all, how to exclude the Communist Party from the democratic front, although the Communist Party ever since its foundation has never ceased fighting hard for the defence of liberty and democracy in Italy."



ARRIVES FOR TALKS — South African Prime Minister John Vorster waves to spectators in Bodenmais shortly after he arrived there for talks with Henry Kissinger Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Fraser lists agreements, disagreements with Peking

PEKING, June 23 (AFP). — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said today that the talks he had this week in Peking had enabled Australia and China to discuss "matters of disagreement" as well as "matters of agreement."

Speaking at a press conference at the end of a four-day visit to Peking, Mr. Fraser stressed that "goodwill and better understanding" between Australia and China — countries of "different traditions and background" — could not be "taken for granted."

Patience and persistence were needed, he added. Mr. Fraser then listed the points of disagreement and agreement that had emerged during the several hours of talks he had had since Sunday with Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

Points of disagreement were: — Australia does not approve of "outside support for the cause of national liberation" nor "externally-inspired subversion."

— Does not approve of atmospheric tests of atomic weapons and of nuclear proliferation.

— Does not believe that "Israel holds major responsibility for the long-standing troubles in the Middle East."

Mr. Fraser emphasised that the above points were discussed in a "cordial" manner.

He then spelt out the points of agreement that emerged during this week's Sino-Australian talks: — Australia recognises that the Middle East situation has been "exacerbated" by the Soviet Union.

— Realises the need to strengthen Europe to counter-balance the "unnecessarily large" forces deployed by the Warsaw Pact countries.

— Acknowledges the importance of the Japanese economy and of the development of economic relations between Japan and the other Asian countries.

— Approves, like China, of the determination of the ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) countries to develop the region for "mutual benefit and understanding."

— Supports along with China, ASEAN's objective of preventing domination of the region by any superpower.

## Portuguese premier lies in coma

(Continued from page 1)

There was total confusion today at Admiral Pinheiro's campaign headquarters, where a spokesman said it had not yet been decided whether Admiral Pinheiro's candidature would be withdrawn.

Admiral Pinheiro, much of whose election campaign has been taken up with personal and bitter attacks against the leading contender for the presidency, army Chief of Staff General Ramalho Eanes, was due to have taken part later today in a two-hour T.V. face-off with General Eanes and the two other candidates.

The other two candidates are Communist hopeful Octavio Pato and Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, the former chief of the Copcon security forces who was recently released from detention.

General Eanes, who has the backing of the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and the conserva-

## New "peace offensive" is launched on Cyprus issue

NICOSIA, June 23, (Agencies) — The United Nations special envoy to Cyprus, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, said on arrival in Nicosia Wednesday that U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is ready to make all necessary efforts to facilitate resumption of inter-communal negotiations as soon as possible.

Mr. Hattersley said that Britain had not intervened in Cyprus since the 1974 brief coup because Britain did not have the necessary force to do it, and British intervention would have led to a risk of military intervention.

In Paris, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger also called for resumption of the Cyprus inter-communal talks, and held out prospect that the United States would make compromise proposals.

The present dividing lines between Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities on the island should not be the permanent dividing lines, he said.

What the exact dividing line should be is for the negotiators to accomplish," he said.

Dr. Kissinger, who discussed the Cyprus issue with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said the United States was in favour of an independent and unified Cyprus.

"We have urged both parties to negotiate as rapidly as possible for the sake of the population of Cyprus, which has suffered enough, and for the sake of peace in the eastern Mediterranean," said.

Salyut-5 reported to house crew for 90 days

LONDON, June 23 (R) — T new orbiting Soviet spaceship, Salyut-5 could house a longer mission, possibly with more crew than the American Skylab station, according to Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine.

In an article review on the launch of Salyut 5, the authoritative U.S. journal said cosmonauts would be sent up to stay in orbit for as long as 90 days. The Americans currently hold the record of 84 days for man's longest stay in space.

The key to the latest mission is that Salyut 5 carries an additional docking mechanism which Salyut ferry spacecraft can link with it at the same time the magazine said.

This means that a Soyuz spacecraft could ferry supplies up the crewmembers during the mission, the report said.

"With two docking ports, a Salyut could house four-man crew brought to the station by Soyuz vehicles in that spacecraft's present two-man configuration," added.

The Skylab crews were three-man.

Denktash party gets 75% of parliament in Turkish Cyprus

NICOSIA, June 23 (R). — The National Unity Party of Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash won 30 of the 40 seats in the parliament of the "Turkish federated state of Cyprus," according to official results of last Sunday's election announced by the Turkish Cypriot administration today.

There was a high poll in all three electoral areas — 72.5 per cent in the Nicosia district, 75.3 in the Famagusta district and 77.7 per cent in the Kyrenia district.

The extent of the National Unity Party's success has taken its leadership by surprise, according to political observers.

The party did not do particularly well in last month's local government elections, and the most optimistic of its supporters did not expect to gain much more than an overall majority in the new state assembly.

Fresh quake hits Soviet Bukhara area

MOSCOW, June 23 (R) — A strong earthquake this week in Soviet central Asia caused considerable destruction in the ancient Uzbek city of Bukhara, where repair work had just started on buildings damaged by a tremor last month, the newspaper Trud reported today.

The earthquake on Monday registered five points on the 12-point Soviet scale.

Some of the buildings which escaped complete damage would have to be pulled down altogether because they would not withstand fresh tremor an official source said.

The official indicated that about 6,000 new flats were to have been built after the May quake. Now significantly more new buildings were needed.

The many historical monuments in Bukhara, for centuries a centre of Islamic learning, had escaped damage, the added.

Portuguese premier lies in coma

(Continued from page 1)

There was total confusion today at Admiral Pinheiro's campaign headquarters, where a spokesman said it had not yet been decided whether Admiral Pinheiro's candidature would be withdrawn.

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The other two candidates are Communist hopeful Octavio Pato and Major Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho, the former chief of the Copcon security forces who was recently released from detention.

General Eanes, who has the backing of the Socialists, the Popular Democrats and the conserva-

Interior Minister Major Almeida Costa rushed to Oporto and then returned to Lisbon with hospital bulletins he was to present to an emergency meeting of the Council of the Revolution tonight.



EURO-TALKS — French President Giscard d'Estaing (right) and British Prime Minister James Callaghan hold talks at 10 Downing Street Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

## Left-right fighting continues in Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

und Tel Al Zaatar, together with 70 each from the more extreme Maronite League and the Guardians of the Cedars.

The Palestinian-leftist alliance in Lebanon has also met at least two of Syria's conditions for withdrawing its troops, it was announced here today amid the reports of the major new offensive by the right.

An official communique issued in Beirut said the dismissed commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), General Mosbah Al Boudeiri, has been released by Palestinian-leftist forces which arrested him last week.

The communique said the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Yasser Arafat, had taken command of all PLA units.

It has been learned also that the Saiga guerrilla group, expelled from the PLO umbrella two weeks ago, has been allowed to

re-occupy its offices in Beirut and other parts of the country.

The release of General Boudeiri and re-organisation of Saiga were among seven points in a ceasefire agreement reached between Syria and the Palestinian-leftist alliance on Sunday under the mediation of the Libyan Premier, Abdul Salam Jalloud.

Residential quarters of Beirut came under heavy mortar and rocket fire overnight following yesterday's resumption of pitched battles between the left and rightwing forces.

Radio reports also spoke of fierce clashes between left and rightwing forces in the hills east of Beirut.

Yesterday one radio station said rightwing forces had captured the Palestinian camp of Jisr Al Basha on the outskirts of Beirut.

But the radio station of the Phalangist Party said this morning that the camp was still resisting the attack, implying that it had not been overrun.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Leading shares drifted aimlessly Wednesday on the stock exchange, with trading down to a very low ebb. However gilts provided a feature, firmer on American suggestions that the British government should cut its public spending in order to stabilise the economy.

Among oils, Burmah's sale of three million shares in British Petroleum for 18 million pounds caused some action, which left B.P. shares 10 pence lower at one time.

Fisons was a weak feature among the blue-chips, but elsewhere there was little to comment on. The F.T. index was down 2.5 at 382.3.

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